

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Monday, the 12th day of May next, the size and price of this paper will be increased. It is now nearly double the size which it was when its publication was commenced at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—we shall still further enlarge it, and otherwise improve its mechanical appearance, as stated above, on the 12th of May, from which time its price will be SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—Those who have already paid in advance will receive their papers at the original rate until the expiration of the term for which they have paid, and those who may be unwilling to continue to take it upon the new conditions, are requested to settle their accounts and give notice of their desire to discontinue previous to the time of alteration. The daily publication of the Post now amounts to twenty-three hundred copies, for which we have upwards of TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS—this great circulation, with such improvements as we shall attempt to make in the Mercantile department, will render it one of the best papers for the insertion of advertisements in the city.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

No. 126.

Washington, April 26, 1834.—The Senate yesterday having adjourned to Monday, I have nothing good, bad, or indifferent to say of their "exasperated patriotism."

The House was occupied all day with the claims of Mrs Decatur and others—and finally reported a Bill: so she will have her prayers answered at last. This Bill, in which her claims are included, makes provision for several others, of a like class, the whole amounting to about \$120,000. She will receive about \$30,000, the money to be invested in U. S. Stocks, not less than 5 per cent. under some officer of the Naval Board; she to enjoy the income during her life, with permission to dispose of one-third of the principal by will—the other two-thirds to go to the heirs of her husband.

I have before spoken of Mr Hubbard's speech in favor of this claim; and it only remains that I should simply notice Dr Southland's on the same side. He made a long and able argument to-day—and several others spoke, on both sides. Mr Cambreleng made a short and pertinent speech in favor of the claim—said it should neither be considered as a gratuity nor a debt, but something between both—a reward for valor and patriotism.

Mr Chilton made a speech against the claim, chiefly that he might be in the minority. He urged a queer argument or two on the subject, which is worth noting simply for its curiosity—one point was, that the widow ought not to be entitled to this claim, for she was not married till after the exploits of the gallant seaman transpired—another was, that she had no children! Egad! it stands every widow in hand to have children by some means or other; else Mr Chilton is dead against all her claims. Another reason for not allowing the claim was, that the testator did not call for it.

But it matters little what has been urged for or against it; since a Bill has been reported, and will doubtless pass.

Mrs Decatur was a lady of Norfolk, Va., an only child of a rich merchant, by the name of Wheeler, I understand, who, I believe is not living. He met with reverses after the marriage of his daughter; and she, I learn, inherits nothing except from her late husband. He died March 22, 1820; and this claim has been before Congress nearly ever since. He left her a splendid mansion on President's Square, next to Secretary Woodbury's residence, and now occupied by the British Minister. It rents for \$500. This has been her sole support, I understand.

Mrs D. was quite a belle in her youth; and as Mr Chilton very truly said, married Com. Decatur after his return from the Mediterranean, covered with laurels. She is a lady of accomplished manners and great intelligence; but has not of late I understand mingled much in society. She had been accustomed to move in splendor and expense for many years during the life of her husband; and since then, not being able to maintain the same expense, and probably not inclined to, she has lived in comparative retirement.

We have been much annoyed for some weeks past, with an almost impalpable dust from the Pennsylvania Avenue, which is macadamised for the purpose of blinding people—and sooth to say, I think the "experiment" will succeed. A joint resolution was offered in the Senate three days since, to lay the ghosts of McAdam, which stalk sky-high—but I believe they will wait for a rain to lay them, for they have no watering machines in the city, except it be one owned by Fuller of the American Hotel, who keeps it to lay his own dust. But to lay the dust in Washington is utterly impossible by any other means than the clouds of heaven. Since my experience here, I shall not fear to encounter the sandstorms of Arabia—and I think I shall take an opportunity, some time or other, to cross the desert, just to see whether it is as bad as Pennsylvania Avenue. Mark me, I shall go—and you shall hear what I shall see.

REIS EFFENDI.

Important Decisions.—The Comptroller of the Treasury, we learn, has recently made the following important decisions, under the Act of 2d March, 1833, viz:—

Summer Cloths, composed of worsted and cotton, to be subject to the cotton's duty.—When composed of worsted and silk, the Act exempts them from duty.

Shawls, composed entirely of worsted, to be exempted from duty, as coming under the denomination of *worsted stuff goods*, within the meaning of the 4th Section of said Act.

Shawls, composed of a worsted body or field, with borders of cotton, or cotton and silk, to be subjected to the cotton's duty.

Shawls, composed of a worsted and cotton body or field, without borders of cotton, or cotton and silk, to be subject to the cotton's duty.

Shawls, composed of wool and worsted, and silk, or embroidered with silk, to pay the woolen's duty.

Merino Cloth, composed entirely of combed wool, to be free of duty, as coming under the denomination of *worsted stuff goods*.

Merino Cloth, composed in part of combed, and in part of carded wool, to pay the woolen's duty.

The Constables charged the City one dollar a piece for *hearing* the Report of the Distress Committee at Faneuil—cheap enough.

The Editor of the Atlas is in danger of losing his *hide* through his own indiscretion—he recommends binding books in *calf*.

A piece of Tory Wig poetry, originally published in 1810, is re-printed on our First

The "what d'ye call 'em party" is all in the wind. Like Don Miguel, however, they will hold on as long as they can forage upon the people. They have changed their name so often, that their followers from day to day, do not know what to call themselves. The only serious difficulty about this is, that they so disgrace every name they assume, that in a short time it becomes worse than obsolete—it becomes odious. But this changeable disposition does not regard the name merely, it enters into all their acts. They shift their ground so often that their poor dupes fall into a great many unlucky blunders—they assign reasons for one thing that were intended to apply to another, so that they are continually at loggerheads. One day the President is to be impeached for removing the Secretary of the Treasury—in steps Mr Adams, and says—"I shall not question the power or the right of the President of the United States to dismiss a Secretary at his discretion, and, if during the recess of the Senate, to appoint another," &c. Another day, the removal of the deposits caused all the distress. Mr Webster says, the removal of twice that amount could not produce it. One day it is Bank or no Bank now the Bank is dead, it is Constitution or no Constitution; and that constitution is whatever the Senate of the U. States, alias the American House of Lords, or Star Chamber, choose to make it. Being driven from all these false positions, the President is now arraigned throughout the country as a criminal, for spending more money during his first term of office, than was expended during Mr Adams'. This is perfectly consistent with the principles of a party who always maintained that a national debt is a national blessing. General Jackson's crime consists in paying more than twelve millions of the National Debt—the payment of a part of which was resisted by the U. S. Bank, with the government funds in its vaults. Will the patriotic House of Lords get up another impeachment for that cause?

Virginia Elections.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 25th instant, says—

"The account, to the present hour, of gains and losses, may be thus stated:—Changes for the 'Administration,' on political grounds, viz: Sussex 1, Albemarle 2, Buckingham 2, Prince William 1, Stafford 1, Franklin 1, Botetourt 1, (and counting Nottoway 1) 10—and 2 Senators 2—making 12. Political changes in favor of Opposition, viz: Caroline, Kanawha and Hanover 3—net gain to the Administration Party, 9—and doubled 18 votes.—We throw out Lewis and Tyler counties, the politics of whose new members are not yet stated with sufficient precision to admit of classification."

"Later.—The mail of last evening brings us returns from Amherst and Pittsylvania. In Amherst, David S. Garland (late member and *Anti*) is re-elected by a majority of about 125 over Dr Powell (*Ad.*) In Pittsylvania, Messrs. Witche and Swanson (both *Opposition*) are elected, and Mr Walter Coles (*Ad.*) one of the late members, is beaten. A passenger in the Lynchburg Stage, states, that Messrs Rodgers, (Ad) and Kennon, (late member, and *Anti*), are elected in Mecklenburg. Thus, according to the preceding calculations, the *Opposition* have certainly gained 4 political changes—and the *Administration* 12 (including Nottoway.)"

In addition to the "MISCELLANEOUS WORKS," the publication of which the Atlas recommends, we would suggest an additional volume, containing an account of the *Major's peregrinations*—his "hair breadth 'scapes from imminent deadly breach," &c. with notes by the little fellow who writes squibs for the Atlas, and has his hair curled so tight that his heels can't touch the ground when he walks.

Capt. McDonald, of the schooner Fox, of Baltimore, states in a card published in the New Orleans Bee, that while passing the Little Cayman—an Island in the track between Jamaica and Cuba—he was hailed by a boat's crew of the inhabitants of the Island in a starving condition, who informed him that seven years ago they settled there, from Jamaica, to carry on the tortleing business, and that the draught had burnt up all the vegetation, and their stock, in consequence, had all died, and at that moment not an article of food of any kind save turtle was on the Island.

A **Grand Dramatic Festival**, for the benefit of Mr Cooper and his children, was given at the American Theatre, New Orleans, on the 14th inst. Mrs Austin, Mrs Knight, Mrs G. Barrett, Mrs Rowe, Mrs Russell, Miss Petrie, and Messrs E. Forrest, Sinclair, G. Barrett, Caldwell, Hilson, Gray, and A. J. Allen, volunteered their services, and appeared upon the occasion. The prelude of *Blue Devils*, the third act of *Othello*, (*Othello*, Mr Cooper, *Iago*, Mr Forrest,) the Drama of *The Hunter of the Alps*, the fourth act of *Virginius*—(*Virginius*, Mr Cooper, *Virginia*, Miss Cooper)—the petit Comedy of *The Dumb Belle*, together with a grand *Musical Olio*, and an *Address*, written for the occasion, and spoken by Mrs Barrett, formed the bill for the evening.—Price of tickets for the dress circle \$3.00.

Mr Blake's "Major Jack Downing" is one of the most laughable and best sustained pieces brought out this season; the plot is good, and the interest is kept up, without an instant's flagging, until the grand denouement, in which the Major's thrift and honesty triumphs over the wiles of treachery and avarice. Mr B's personation of his hero is admirable; Mr Fenno plays with his usual freedom and spirit, but quite overdoes the *Base Fiddler*. Mr Durivage did tolerably well with *Sergeant Joel*. Miss Pelby, in *Cousin Sarah*, exhibited all the fond fairs, patriotism, and proper resentment, that became so near and dear a relative of the gallant, headstrong Major. Mrs Asbury makes a notable down-east housewife, and Miss Lane's *Patience* was pretty "cute," and several others made the most praiseworthy endeavors to secure success to this last original at the Warren.

Hudson's Rooms, opposite the Marlboro' Hotel, are now open for those who wish to learn the art of self-defence. 'Tis said the "Committee of Public Safety" take lessons daily, in anticipation of a crisis.

POLICE COURT.

[Tuesday.]

Assaults by the rule of Multiplication.—Mrs Nancy G. Hall, wife of Lorenzo T. Hall, formerly editor of the Castigator, after a consultation with the Court, complained, in five distinct counts, that he, the said Lorenzo T. Hall, had committed sundry violent assaults upon her, while under the influence of liquor, within the last four months, viz: "that on or about the 31st Dec. he did strike and beat her on the head, and knock her down on the floor; 2d, that on the 16th April, he did beat and strike her five times on the head; 3d, that on the 17th April, he did strike her with his fist twice; 4th, that on the 25th April, he did strike her on the head; 5th, that on the 28th of April, he assaulted her with a fire shovel, and other wrongs and injuries then and there did."

In addition to these charges of violent personal outrage, others still more revolting were alleged by his wife. He at different times "tore up and burnt every Bible, Testament, prayer book, psalm book, and devotional work in the house," and was in the habit of "taking up his child and addressing to it the most obscene and blasphemous language ever uttered."

That the aggravated character of this case may be understood more clearly, it may be proper to state that Mrs Hall is a pious, intelligent, and industrious woman.

In his last *flurry*, on Monday night, he made a complete smash of every destructible article in the house, and very politely requested the watchmen to step up and "view the wonders of his might." He at first refused to walk to jail, and the watch had to drag him along, like a dead mutton, but Lorenzo found this rather "hard sledding," and concluded it would be quite as comfortable to walk. When arraigned, "to save trouble," he said, he pleaded guilty to the whole array of charges, but as the Court did not think proper to retain jurisdiction of his offences, he was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$200, and was committed for the want thereof.

A little too darn'd quick.—Pratt Bailey, a veteran thief, some sixty years of age, was surprised in the act of detaching a chain from the tail of a wagon, but his detector seized him before he had entirely completed his job of journey-work. (He said he was on his way to Washington, but whether as a "distress committee man," or not, did not appear. He certainly "looked the character," as they say in the green room.) As he did not consummate his laudable design on the chain, the Court decided that he could not be held. Bailey was so thunder struck, at his slipping through this chink in the law, that he could only make a silent, but profound obeisance, as the Court advised him to evacuate the city by a forced march, if he wished to escape a conviction for vagabondism.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

To the Editor of the National Banner—

Columbia, (Ten.) April 12.

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last night. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the groans and vomiting of some person, who appeared to be in great distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining, and excessively dark. To the inquiry "what's the matter," he answered "I am sick." The voice of Parry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head and a stab on the left side. These wounds had been inflicted about seventy or eighty feet from the door of the Bank, where his hat and pocket knife, &c. were found. How long he remained insensible is unknown. He had scrambled about half the way back, marking his path with blood.

The keys of the Bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken. Energetic measures were instantly adopted to detect the perpetrators of this bold and cruel piece of villany, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted and robbery effected. Mr Porter only remembers that he stepped out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, and never knew he was hurt till he was brought to the light and saw blood. He is badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No sort of blame is imputable to him.

An attempt has recently been made to set on fire the meeting house belonging to the Rev. Mr Fairchild's Society, South Boston, by some person who probably entered the vestry door or window, and there procured a lamp, and proceeded to the stairway, leading from the gallery to the belfry, and placed the lamp, lighted, under a board, which was carefully fixed on the stairs, and was, when found, nearly burnt through. When first discovered, early last Tuesday morning, the lamp was then burning, and surrounded with old cotton or linen rags, which had been wet in spirits. A reward of \$100 is offered for the detection of the incendiary.—*Trans.*

We understand that on Friday night last, a young man by the name of Kelly, in a fit of passion, cut the throat of his wife with a razor. Immediately after, believing her dead, he cut his own with the same instrument. The wife was not dead on Saturday morning last, and hopes were then entertained of her recovery.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Fire.—On Saturday morning at half past one o'clock, the House owned by Mr J. Millet, in the N. E. part of the village of Fairhaven, occupied by two families, was entirely consumed, together with most of the furniture, by fire. It was probably owing to ashes being put into a barrel in the back part of the house the evening before. There was an insurance of \$1500 on the House.

Gale.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning, a severe gale from W. N. W. set in, which continued with great violence until evening; but we have heard of little damage. The tin roof and gutter of the new stores Nos. 56 and 57 Whitehall, were blown off during the gale.—*N. Y. Stand. of Monday.*

Capt. M Kennon, aid to the Governor, arrived at Montreal from Quebec on the 22d inst. on his way to England, via New York, with despatches.

The Provincial Parliament, says the Montreal Advertiser, is farther prorogued to the 20th June.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House, Mrs Decatur's bill was taken up, and occupied the most of the sitting. It was discussed and amended in committee of the whole, so as to vest Mrs Decatur's share in some productive stock, the interest to be paid her during her life—she to have the disposal of one third of the principal by will, and the other two thirds to go after her death to the other representatives of Com. Decatur. The bill in this state was reported to the House, and will probably pass.

Americans! Read this!—We copy the following article from the Liverpool Standard of the 7th of March last. It displays great ignorance of the affairs of our country, about which it attempts to speak; but it was written in the genuine style and spirit which is employed by the Bank men among us:—

"We have received New York papers of the 10th February. Congress is still procrastinating the discussion on the Bank question, and the arbitrary removal of the deposits. A public meeting was held in New York, on the 8th February, in the open air, which was attended by upwards of twenty thousand persons, and at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Mr President Jackson, were passed. Public credit is still at an extremely low ebb in New York; business of every kind is stagnant; buildings and public works are suspended; and all this is ascribed, in indignant terms, to the illegal, inexpedient, and despotic conduct of the executive government, in the affairs of the Bank."

The President, however, holds out as indisputably as ever. All the higher and middle classes of citizens are decidedly opposed to him; but as he calculates that he has the majority of the working classes and the mob in his favor, he braves the storm, and sets remonstrances at defiance. From this we are inclined to suspect that Mr Jackson is in his dotage. Like King Lear, in the play, he is a "poor old man, three score and upwards." If he thinks he can beat the aristocracy and moneyocracy in America, he is miserably mistaken. The mob is a dangerous reed to lean on. Wealth rules all, governs all, makes all, and is supreme in the republic—and although he may struggle against its influence for a short time, he will be defeated in the end.—He may deprive the National Bank of privileges—he cannot divest its proprietors of power!!

There is some symptom of this already.—The President has been beaten by a majority of one in Congress. Fatal one! It will soon be ten, and speedily one hundred! The circumstance to which we allude, took place in the House of Representatives, on the 4th of February. On that day, the President addressed a message to the House, in which he complained of an act of contumaciousness on the part of the Bank in refusing to deliver up to the executive government, a sum of money deposited there for the payment of pensions, under the act of 1832. The President and his friends treated the question as a legal one depending upon the construction of the act of 1832, and they moved that the message be referred to the Judiciary committee.—The opposition took a very opposite view of the subject, and treated it as a question of finance, and proposed as an amendment that it be referred to the committee of Ways and Means. On this a division took place, when 107 voted for the amendment, and only 106 for the original motion. The government were consequently in a minority.

Now fellow citizens, what think you of this? This English Bank editor is not quite so modest as some of his fellow laborers in this country; and for the simple reason that here the people have a right to rule, while there the people are excluded from any participation in the management of public affairs. Consequently our Bank men do not deem it prudent to tell the people that "the aristocracy and moneyocracy of America" is to govern the country; but the advocates of the Bank on the other side of the Atlantic have no hesitation in asserting, that if the President "THINKS HE CAN BEAT THE ARISTOCRACY AND MONEYOCRACY OF AMERICA, HE IS MISERABLY MISTAKEN;" and adds, "WEALTH RULES ALL, GOVERNS ALL, MAKES ALL, AND IS SUPREME IN THE REPUBLIC," and says he, "although he may struggle against the influence of the Bank for a short time he will be defeated in the end. He may deprive the National Bank of privileges—HE CANNOT DIVEST ITS PROPRIETORS OF POWER." This is plain language.—There is no disguise or equivocation about it. "The aristocracy and moneyocracy," it is said, "rules all, governs all, makes all." It is, however, a mistake. They do not "rule all, govern all, make all," but it is the design of the Bank men to enable them to do so. It remains for the people to determine whether their designs shall be accomplished; and we have doubt about the result. The Bank will be deprived of privileges, and the English Bank men will find that it will also be "divested of power."

It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that the English Bank editor is egregiously mistaken with regard to the vote in the House of Representatives referred to by him. The fact was precisely the reverse of his statement.—*Balt. Rep.*

Straws.—The entire royal press of the Canadas take ground in favor of their friends the Nova Scotia or Hartford Convention "Whigs" in this country, and in favor also of the Bank. These presses oppose the extension of the rights of the people in the Provinces, and urge the continuance of the aristocratic distinctions.—*Alb. Argus.*

The Bank, through her organs, is already attacking the Committee of Investigation.—This is the usual method pursued by all criminals; but we have never known an instance in which they succeeded in establishing their innocence by abusing their judges.—*Kentucky Advertiser.*

On the Wrong Side.—The federalists of Boston, taking their cue from kindred politicians in this state, are abusing the office holders—forgetting that their party possess nearly all the places of honor or profit in Massachusetts.—*Mahawk Courier.*

A denial.—We have authority for saying that the report relative to the President keeping his account with the Branch Bank at Washington, is, like most others put in circulation by the opposition, totally unfounded.—*Balt. Repub.*

Letters from Washington state, that the nomination of Samuel Swartwout, Esq. as Collector of this port for a second term, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.—*Ibid.*

The Austrian frigates got under way yesterday morning, at Staten Island, before the gale set in; and, if they got to sea, they must have gone off at a rapid rate.—*N. Y. Gaz. of Monday.*

Philadelphia, April 26.—It snowed, hailed and rained by turns in this city, during the whole of yesterday.

City Affairs.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday: Petition of Thomas Barry, for the use of Faneuil Hall, for a Concert, on Saturday evening, read, not granted.

Monday next was assigned for the choice of a Superintendent of public lands, in place of Francis Jackson, Esq. who declined serving.

The committee on the communication of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in relation to ringing of bells for lectures, reported an order directing, that hereafter no bell shall be rung for lecture, but tolled only, at a moderate rate; which order was adopted.

Lugbara, Feb 22, 1834.—Matters go on here tolerably well, and I think shortly, of all the republics of South America, this and Bolivia will be the only ones where security for persons and property will be found, the other confederacies being now plunged in civil war and anarchy. By the latest advices from New Granada, it is understood, that Santander is perfectly detested since he ordered the execution of a number of the most respectable citizens.

From Buenos Ayres.—We have papers to March 2d. We have been assured that Gen. Juan A. Lavalleja, by means of agents distributed at various points, is endeavoring to collect men and arms in order to pass over to the Banda Oriental, to renew the civil war. We are also assured, that the Government being informed thereof, has taken prompt measures to prevent the enterprise.

Peru.—Accounts from Peru, subsequent to those brought by the Chili mail, say that the President of the Peruvian Republic (General Gamarra) having on 19th Dec. last concluded his term of office, has been succeeded by Gen. Obregoso, of the liberal party, who had been elected by the Congress.—*Mercant. Jour.*

Natchez, April 7.—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, as the steamboat Splendid was leaving the landing, a shot was fired from a house near the wharf from whence the boat started, and killed one of the passengers. The boat immediately returned, and the corpse was brought on shore. This is the third time, and from the same house, that persons have been shot on board of boats leaving this place. Three persons are now lodged in jail, taken up on suspicion, and the Coroner's inquest is yet investigating the matter.

Albany, April 25.—Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the Theatre over the stage. It had communicated from a vent in the chimney, in which some shavings were burning. The fire had communicated to some scenery, which was standing against the chimney. In five minutes, if the fire had not been seen, it would have been impossible to save the theatre.

For the Morning Post.

Mr Greene.—If any of your friends are desirous of changing the noise and bustle of the city, for a country residence during the summer months. I would advise them to take a ride as far as Lancaster, and call on Mr Damon, of the "Lancaster Hotel," before they make their selection of any other place, and then they can judge for themselves, of its accommodations, and of his disposition to please his customers, &c. &c. A TRAVELLER.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the returns of the Virginia Elections published in the National Intelligencer, are not correct—and asks "what confidence can be placed in a tabular statement, which states the same county twice—which gives elections in two counties, which had not taken place—and which changes the political complexion of the Delegates of some other counties, according to the hasty or the impudent classification of the most desperate presses?"

It is said that John Quincy Adams has announced his intention to resign his seat in Congress on the close of the present session.

The Hon. Richard Rush has been appointed Secretary of the Bank Committee, now in session in Philadelphia.

Mr McDuffie arrived at Baltimore, on his way to Washington, on Saturday last.

MASONS' ATTEND.—Bricklayers, Stone Masons, and Plasterers. A special meeting of the Boston Operative Masons' Society, will be held at Concert Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 30, at half past 7 o'clock, to hear the report of their delegates, and for the admission of members and such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. H. CUSHMAN, Sec'y.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Members of this Society are informed, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 1st, at quarter before 8 o'clock, precisely.

The Annual Report will be presented. It is hoped that the members of the Society will evince, by their general and punctual attendance, that the cause of TEMPERANCE, is one in which they continue to feel a deep and growing interest.

GUSTAVUS HORTON, Rec. Sec'y.

MACHINISTS ATTEND.—The regular meeting of the Machinists' Association will be held at Bascom's Hotel, School street, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 1st, at half past 7 o'clock, precisely. A punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES M. COOK, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In this city, George M. Phelps Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Lydia Thurston.

By the Rev Mr Adams, Alvah Haley to Mary Sawyer.

By the Rev Mr Ripley, Jones Goodnow to Amy E. Sawyer.

By the Rev Mr Dean, Levi Hawkes, Jr. to Cuirah Dougl.

In New York, Daniel McGrath, inspector of the sixth Ward, aged 40 years, to Mary Neal, aged 15 years.

In Philadelphia, Samuel S. Taylor to Charlotte J. Cordelia, 16 ds. fm Portland for Havana.

DIED.

In this city, Gideon B. Blasland, 38.

In Charlestown, Joseph Gould, 76.

In Waltham, Nathan Sanderson, 79.

In Woburn, Daniel W. son of Oliver B. Coolidge.

In Draught Jonas Varnum, a soldier of the Revolution, 82.

In Darien, Geo. 17th inst. Capt Marcus T. Pierce, 42, formerly of this city.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—TUESDAY, April 29.

ARRIVED.

Ship (new) Rialto, from Kingston.

Brig Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore.

Brig Henry Franklin, Christie, Nassau, NP, 6th, Ragged Island 13th inst. Left at former, sec Caspian, Plymouth, 16 ds fm Portland for Havana.

Sch Francis, Reed, Portland.

Sch Actress, West, Augusta.

Sch Pearl, Hill, Saco.

Sch Augusta Jane, Clark, Portsmouth.

Sch William, Safford, Portsmouth.

Sch Polly & Charles, Williams, Portsmouth.

Sloop Caroline, Pittman, Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Ship John Hale, Crowell, New Orleans; brigs Joseph Ham, Merrill, Woodbury, N. S.; Alfred, Mitchell, Portsmouth; Harriet, Woodbury, do; sloop Peggy, Tottam, Tampico; Mary, Fletcher, Halifax; Ramble, Terrio, Bridgeport NS; Jane, Munroe, Camden; Pearl,

